

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
by
A. G. HODGES & CO.
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An Act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock

is \$ 100,000 00

The amount of capital stock paid up

is 70,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule..... 189,045 15

Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real es-

te..... 11,100 00

200,145 15

Losses on policies in force, bearing

8 per cent. interest..... 174,520 23

Losses on undivided personal secu-

rity, due within sixty days..... 9,125 69

Stock bonds subject to call at sixty

days notice, approved personal se-

curity..... 18,900 00

Premiums due on Policies in hands

Agents and others awaiting re-

ceipt..... 17,855 49

Amounts due from Agents not im-

ded in above..... 1,604 45

On deposit in Banks and in

Stocks..... 5,998 46

Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home

and agencies)..... 1,814 09

Miscellaneous defence warrants..... 411 00

Revenue stamps..... 15 80

Total amount of all assets of the

Company, except future premiums

receivable..... \$ 430,990 36

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies..... 4,425 80

Present value of dividends to be re-

deemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or

added to policies..... 59,012 55

Unadjusted interest on bonds and

notes due the Company to reduce

them to present value..... 40,412 85

Claims on two policies resisted by the

Company, because of violation and

forfeiture \$7,000.

No other claims or liabilities, except

the liability on policies in force,

insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,-

900 00.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OR ST. LOUIS. }
Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby,
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance
Company, being severally sworn, depose and say,
and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a
full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of
the said Company—that the said Insurance Com-
pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated,
of which the principal portion of that invested
in real estate security is an unincumbered
property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth
double the amount of said principal loans, and
that the other described investments, nor any
part thereof, are made for the benefit of any in-
dividual exercising authority in the management
of the said Company, nor for any other person or
persons whatever; and that they are the above
described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President.

(Signed) Wm. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned
Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis County.—In
testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
and affixed my official seal this 27th day of March,
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, May 21, 1863.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G.
Hodges, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frank-
fort, Franklin County, has filed in this office the
statements and exhibits required by the provi-
sions of an act, entitled "An Act to regulate
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-
proved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown
to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as
required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges,
as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-
mitted to take risks and transact business of in-
surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of
one year from the date hereof. But this license
may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to
the undersigned that since the filing of the state-
ments aforesaid, the available capital of said
Company has been reduced below one hun-
dred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the
day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUEL Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued prompt-
ly by A. G. HODGES, Agent
Frankfort Ky., April 23, 1863—\$29.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexing-
ton and Frankfort Railroads.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 1st, 1864.

CIRCULAR

By the provisions of the Excise Law, passed
June 30, 1864, every person giving a re-
ceipt for the delivery of property, is required to
stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue
Stamp. Postage stamp will not answer.

In order to comply with the terms of this law,
Agents will require Consignees, before the de-
livery of goods, to send a written order, stamped,
for its delivery to another person.

SAM'L. GILL, Superintendent.

The above order must be complied with or
goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.
T. C. KYTE, Agent.

August 19, 1864.

MISCELLANY.

(From the Cincinnati Times.)

THE SECRET CRIME.

CHAPTER III.

(Concluded.)

A tall, handsome young man rose up from his chair opposite the glowing fire as Mr. Hawley stepped into the library.

The first look made him pause upon the threshold with a painful start. Recovering from that, he came forward, and greeted his visitor with a formal bow. What a loo he was to catch in every new face a likeness to poor Danforth?

"Your name, sir, I think, is Mr. Herkimer?" he said, politely consulting his card.

Mr. Herkimer bowed. "I am a stranger to you, sir," he said, stammering, "but I can furnish you with the best possible reference of character. I have begged this interview on an important errand. I come to lay before you my proposal for the hand of your daughter, Miss Constance."

Now that he had come to the purpose of his mission, his voice lost its confusion and sounded clear and musically distinct.

Hawley shook with a quick nervous shudder, where he had heard those tones before? Certainly the man seated before him bore a terrible likeness in face, voice, and bearing, to Edward Danforth. He controlled the nervous emotion, and leaned his head upon his hand. "Constance is young," he said, "too young for such thoughts at present."

"Time flies," said the young man with a scarcely perceptible smile, "to you, sir, immersed in your business cares, more unconsciously than us."

"You have her approval of your suit?" asked his father absently; "perhaps you are already engaged?"

"I spoke with her yesterday, sir," said the young man, flushing. "I came here with her permission."

"Had the matter gone so far?" Mr. Hawley felt as if he had little to add.

"You have not spoken of your prospects, Mr. Herkimer," he said for the first time directly facing his visitor. "Constance, as you are supposed to know, will not be portionless, and I cannot consent to her marrying short of a fortune."

The young man's eyes fell. "I am not rich, sir; I fear not sufficiently to meet your expectations; I have some property which was left to me by my mother on condition of my assuming her maiden name, and besides my father has a good property invested in some mines, to which I may expect to be heir, but nothing to equal the wealth of a millionaire."

"You have a profession, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir, that of the law."

"What is your father's name, permit me to ask?"

"William Danforth."

It was well that Mr. Herkimer's eyes were cast down, or he might have been startled by the sudden patness which untaught his host's face leaving him for a moment ghastly white.

"I cannot consent to your marriage with Constance," he said rising, and speaking in a changed voice; "I am sensible of the honor you seek to do us in this connection, but I must desire all further steps to be cut short. If you please, we will consider the matter again."

"But the young lady?" said Mr. Herkimer, aghast at the unexpected conclusion.

"Pooh! she will soon get over her fancy,

and you, young gentleman, will do the same.

I have company waiting in the drawing-
room, will you join us?"

Herkimer declined the invitation, which seemed put in mockery, and rose to go.

He heard Constance's clear voice at the piano as he stepped out into the hall. A bitter sigh rose up with a choking sensation in his throat. Poor Constance, how little she dreamed of the blow about to fall on her.

He stepped out into the fast falling snow of a winter night. His heart was heavy, oppressed with a numbing pain; an hour ago he had exulted in his new happiness as he breasted the storm—now!

He found his father at his hotel; he had arrived in town the day before, and had been trusted with his son's confidence. The latter's depressed appearance revealed at first sight the secret of his refusal. Mr. Danforth listened with sympathetic attention to the particulars; if his pride was wounded, he had the prudence to keep down the feeling.

"We will not give the matter up at once, any boy," he said, cheerfully. "I will see Mr. Hawley myself to-morrow; you did not state your position plainly enough, you should have come out with the facts, when he invited the relation of your circumstances: an income of a thousand a year with a profession promising to be lucrative by-and-by, are no trifles, and I should not mind settling the heiresship of the mines upon you to help to bring about the marriage. Cheer up, Edward. I see no reason for desponding. The old gentleman at first sight has taken you for an adventurer."

The young man smiled, a little sorrowfully.

"You do not know, sir, you did not hear him speak. Constance will never marry against her father's wishes, neither ought I to ask her."

CHAPTER IV.

Mr. Danforth did call upon Mr. Hawley on the morrow, a most painful and unlooked for meeting to one at least.

Mr. Hawley was in his counting-room immersed in business when the gentleman slipped into his fingers, leaving a long dark stain on the paper before him, and his change of color was too sudden to escape observation.

"We have certainly met before," said Mr. Danforth, grasping his unwilling hand. "Why, bless me! Mr. Hawley, my poor brother Edward's partner! I never thought of greeting you in an old friend, though I remember the name."

If stopped; the associations suddenly cal-

led up were not of the most agreeable char-

acter.

"Take a chair, Danforth," said Hawley, recovering himself. "May I ask your errand this morning? You see I am surrounded with business."

His manner was cold; Danforth took the designated seat in silence. He had thought to find his talk an easy one, but this recognition sent a singular chill over his spirits. The aged and changed appearance of the man before him struck him disagreeably.

"I called on my son's business," he began abruptly. "Edward saw you last night. From what I gathered from him, he seems to have blundered in his explanation."

"I gave him his answer," said Mr. Hawley; rustling the papers beneath his hand. "It is not my wish that Constance should think of marriage at present; she is still young."

"Edward," observed his father, "misunderstood you; he supposed the objection to arise on the score of property."

"That was also considered," observed Mr. Hawley, coldly; "Constance has too large a fortune in prospective, not to lay her suitors open to the suspicion of being adventurers—unless their own income were too ample to admit of such a doubt."

"Edward will have a good estate at my decease," said Mr. Danforth, "at present he is a thousand a year and a profession."

"Next to nothing, sir," suggested his companion, "when needed to support a wife brought up with Constance's expensive habits."

"We were both young once," said Mr. Danforth, smiling; "you yourself married into a wealthy family while yet a comparatively poor man. I venture to believe that Mrs. Hawley never regretted her choice. Edward has entered upon a lucrative profession; why should he not be fortunate?"

The same wan paleness that had shot over Hawley's face at the entrance of his visitor, mantled it again. "I do not know," he said sharply, "but I am little accustomed to leave anything to chance."

"I am sorry to say so, sir; sorry to leave the honor."

Mr. Danforth rose, the reply was too pointed to admit of further negotiation.

"I am sorry for both these young people," he said, "I confess, Mr. Hawley, I cannot consent to her marrying into a family of such a fortune."

"You are both young once," said Mr. Hawley, smiling; "you yourself married into a wealthy family while yet a comparatively poor man. I venture to believe that Mrs. Hawley never regretted her choice. Edward has entered upon a lucrative profession; why should he not be fortunate?"

The same wan paleness that had shot over Hawley's face at the entrance of his visitor, mantled it again. "I do not know,"

TUESDAY.....AUGUST 1, 1865.

Wm. H. Gray and the Politicians.

The Frankfort Correspondent of the Louisville Democrat sneers at Mr. Gray because he is not a "politician." He says he "was mistaken in his 'fort' when he fancied him self cut out for a politician." Mr. Gray is not a politician nor did he ever fancy himself one—in the accepted sense of that term. The Union party of Franklin county have selected for their candidate a man of the people, a working man whose interests are with the people and whose desire is to further their good. He is not an office seeker nor an office holder, and never has been. No; he is not a politician—a man who is always jumping at the public crib and the public purse, who can only live by the support of the county or state or country, who changes with every change of the popular breeze—to-day an oath-taking and oath-requiring candidate for high office; to-morrow decrying all oaths and calling for freedom of elections—just as suits the views of the party which he thinks will succeed. Look at the men opposed to Mr. Gray—they call themselves "politicians"—and doesn't the picture suit?

The Conservative say Mr. Wm. H. Gray is not a "politician." That is the reason we suppose that he is pushing them so close to the wall. He is not a politician and yet it is taking every politician in Franklin county to defeat him. Jas. Harlan, the Clerk of the Federal Court, started out to do alone. But soon he commenced to cry out most pitifully for his brother, the Attorney General of the State, to hurry to his aid. Both together were being worsted. The street corner, button-holing politicians were called in. All of them together were falling miserably. Then they appeal to Thomas N. Lindsey, Esq., to come with all his legal lore and his Democratic trickery to rescue them from Wm. H. Gray—the working man's chitlities. How humiliating it must be to these aristocratic politicians! It is taking the entire aristocracy of the county, with their money and influence, to defeat a single working man. And all that money and position can do to defeat him will be done, for he is not a politician, and it will never do to let a plain, honest, working man represent the people of Franklin in the Legislature.

Working men of Franklin think of this. This sneer is flying at the Union candidate, this objection is made against him by a political correspondent from Frankfort in a Louisville paper. Are you ready to join in the sneer and defeat an honest lover of the people because he is not a politician? We think not.

A Standard Work on the Rebellion

We have received from the publishers a copy of that standard work, "McPherson's Political History of the Rebellion." This is a most valuable and interesting work, bearing a true history of the rebellion from its inception to its end. It is in truth a magazine of facts arranged in logical order, or grouped in natural harmony, and contains an exhaustive index, which makes reference to both names and subjects ready and easy. It is the most thorough, accurate, impartial and complete compendium of the rebellion which has yet been published, and covers the whole of President Lincoln's Administration. The National Intelligencer well says of this work, "In no other work can one find the materials of history so faithfully compiled, so copiously selected, and so judiciously arranged. To all students of history, to journalists, to publicists, and to intelligent readers of every class, it will be an invaluable repository of facts and memoranda relating to the eventful times in which we live." Our readers, especially those of the political order, would do well to immediately order a copy of this invaluable work. It should be in the library of every intelligent, reading man. See the advertisement in our advertising columns.

From the Louisville Journal, July 29.

Important Order
FROM
MAJOR GENERAL J. M. PALMER.

We publish this morning a highly important order by Maj. Gen. Palmer, commanding the Department of Kentucky, in which persons in this State who are disqualified from voting under the laws of the State and the act of Congress of March 3d, 1865, are specified. He is determined to aid the civil authorities, by military force, if necessary, to execute the laws strictly in every county of the Commonwealth.

Now, let all whom it may concern mark well one fact: If any person belonging to either of the four classes enumerated by Gen. Palmer shall attempt to vote, or shall swear the order in any particular, it may not be well with him. If perjury be committed, no effort will be spared to bring it to light and to punish, to the utmost extent of law, the accused criminal. If fraud or intimidation be attempted, it will probably be punished on the spot. Let men be warned:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, Ky., July 26, 1865.

General Order, No. 51.

The near approach of an important election, to be held in all the counties of the State and Military Department of Kentucky, renders it proper, in the judgment of the General commanding, to require all officers commanding troops to give to the officers of the State, charged by law with the duty of conducting elections, and to the legal voters of the State, the most complete protection.

Martial law prevails in the Department of Kentucky, and certain classes of persons are especially under military surveillance and control; these are:

1st. All rebel soldiers, whether paroled or not, and without regard to the fact that they have or have not taken any of the oaths prescribed by law, or executive or military orders, or have registered under orders from the Headquarters of the Department of Kentucky.

2d. All guerrillas and others who, without belonging to regular rebel military organizations, have taken up arms against the Government, or have in any way operated against the Government or people of Kentucky, or any other State or Territory.

3d. All persons who by act or word, directly or indirectly, gave aid, comfort, or encouragement to persons in rebellion. This applies to all persons who have voluntarily acted as scouts or spies for rebel or guerrilla forces; who have voluntarily furnished any rebel force or person with information, food, clothing, horses, arms, or money, or have harbored, concealed, or otherwise aided or encouraged them.

4th. All deserters from the military or naval service of the United States who did not return, or said service or report themselves to some Provost Marshal within the sixty days limited in the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 11th day of March, 1865, and all persons who deserted from the military or naval service of the United States after the 3d day of March, 1865, and all persons duly enrolled who departed the jurisdiction of the District in which they were enrolled, or went beyond the limits of the United States to avoid any draft.

All persons who were, or have been, directly or indirectly engaged in the civil service of the late so-called Confederate Government, or of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, or who have in any way, voluntarily submitted to either of said pretended Governments—all agents of, or contractors with or for either of said pretended Governments—all such persons are dis-qualified from voting by the laws of the State of Kentucky, and the act of Congress of March 3, 1865.

All persons of the classes aforesaid, are required to abstain from all interference with elections, and will, if they shall in any manner interfere therein, by voting or attempting to vote, or by persuading any other person to vote, or by appearing at the polls, to be at once arrested and held for military trial.

Aid will be given to the civil authorities to enforce the laws and to preserve the peace. Any person who shall counsel, advise, or encourage any judge of any election, or any other person, to disregard or disobey the law, as declared in the proclamation of the Governor of the State, will be at once arrested.

The peace of the country can be secured only by obedience to the laws.

By command of Major-General JOHN M. PALMER: E. B. HARLAN, Captain and A. G. G.

Official—BEN. W. SULLIVAN, Lient. and Acting A. G. G.

Col. Robert H. King.

It is with much pleasure we publish the following paragraph from the Louisville Journal of July 28. We doubt not that the compliment has been most worthily bestowed by the 3d Kentucky Cavalry upon their young commander. Having learned the printing business in this office, he was a member of our family from early childhood until he reached manhood. He was a fine printer, and was always faithful in the performance of his duty. We all feel proud of Robert, and congratulate him upon the reception of such a distinguished mark of the approbation of those with whom he has served for more than three years.

PRESENTATION.—A most elaborate ornate sword will be presented to-day to Lieutenant Colonel R. H. King, Third Kentucky Veteran Cavalry, by friends and men of that gallant regiment. The hilt of the sword is a statue of the Goddess of Liberty, in solid silver, on the head of which is a spread eagle of solid gold. The guard is also of gold, set with a magnificent amethyst; and the scabbard is of solid silver, beautifully chased and mounted with gold. On it is inscribed, "To Lt.-Col. R. H. King, 3d Ky. Vet. Cav., Louisville, Aug. 1st, 1865." This is encircled with small diamonds, and below it is the letter A., and between the three letters formed of brilliants. The blade is exquisitely ornamented with etchings of war scenes. The belt is covered with gilt lace, and the snaps are of solid gold. The sword-case is of rosewood, handsomely mounted with ivory and gold. This magnificent and well deserved gift cost \$1,250.

Uncle Sam is very liberal. He furnishes one of his District Clerks to run against the working man Billy Gray, who never held office.

"HOTELS AT HOME."—This valuable Magazine for August has been received. As it is a new Monthly and not yet well known by our readers, we will again lay before them the character and intent of the work. A contemporary well describes both when it says, "This periodical stands among our Monthlys as the representative of the religious element of American literature and thus it has a position that was unoccupied, and which also is of the first importance. It discards that light, frivolous, and sometimes corrupting matter to which secular literature is considerably devoted, substituting for it sound religious and moral writing, the study of which must elevate the reader's mind. The best religious writers in the country are engaged to contribute to its pages." The numbers of "Hours at Home" which have already appeared will merit this eulogy. And we again commend this Magazine to our readers. The August number is filled with articles of great interest, brief and varied. Its perusal will afford instruction both mental, moral and religious.

Harlan is on the side of the negro and for keeping him in possession of the most fertile lands by enslavement. Billy Gray is on the side of the laboring white man and for giving him a chance to contest the right of the negro to cultivate the best lands.

Billy Gray believes the white man is better than the negro and don't therefore fear equality. Harlan has his doubts upon the subject, and is therefore afraid of equality.

Oh! Billy Gray, oh, Billy Gray—How dare you run this race? You should have to your friends said nay—The Harlans want the place.

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." So thinks the District Clerk—hold on Jimmy until the election is over—it may go "again" you.

Better be Clerk—than risk all on election—hold on Jimmy while you run the race against Billy Gray.

GEN. ROUSSEAU.

Brief of His Speech at Woodland.

[From the Union Press.]

General Rousseau's Woodland Garden speech on Monday night was pointed and telling, as was the speech of that efficient friend of the workingman, Mr. F. H. Oberklair, of Cincinnati. General Rousseau pommelled and ridled Mr. Mallory as at Newcastle and Shelyville.

Mallory & Co. he said and proved, failed to carry out their pledges to "vote the last man and dollar"—misrepresented and betrayed their constituents—placed Kentucky in a false and morally and materially damaging position before the nation.

Every civil idea, all the social habits of his lifetime may be changed! All his conceptions of citizenship of loyalty, of State dignity, of the relations of races, of the title of labor to respect, of political economy, of natural justice, of the divine ordinances, of the precepts of Christianity, must be adjusted to a new order of things, contrary to all he has ever seen or felt. Were we, on awakening to-morrow, to find ourselves the subjects of Queen Victoria, our old ideas and habits would hardly bear a ruder shock than the old ideas and habits of the Southern people have sustained by the sudden breaking up of their social system.

The truth is, that there is cause for surprise in the readiness with which this great body of the Southern people recognize the real aspects of their new situation, and the necessities it entails. They have generally yielded with far better grace than was anticipated before the war closed. Though most of them have not as yet shown any particular devotion to the government, few of them have exhibited a contumacious or sullen spirit. Their general disposition is to follow the course indicated by the government, in the hope that it will finally bring them out of their present calamities.

Nothing like enthusiasm is shown in this,

nor could it be expected. Their spirits, if not broken by their defeat and their miseries, have been too much depressed to admit of a recovery for many a day yet.

They move, for the most part passively; but it is an excellent thing that they move at all. Every step forward will strengthen their faith in the government, and prompt to new exertion. Gaining new assurance that they have the cordial good will of the Northern people, and that it is possible to live with them in brotherhood, and new proofs that all their material interests depend upon a conformity to the same principles and systems that have secured for the North its unparalleled prosperity, they will gradually come to our own ground, and thoroughly identify themselves with us, in act, thought and feeling.—*N. Y. Times.*

The hue and cry about "bigger equality" is all gammon. No man in Kentucky that I know of is for it in any justly obnoxious sense. Whoever says that any Kentucky Amendment candidate for Congress is for it, lies. All our negroes will quickly and forever be free, but, while among us will have only such conventional and political privileges as we of Kentucky choose to confer upon them. The question of "negro suffrage" is in your own hands. The Constitution of the United States leaves it in your hands and nobody else's.

Gen. Rousseau closed thus: While Mr. Mallory did all he could and all be dared to oppose and cripple the Government, and thus to entrance, endanger and injure Kentucky and Louisville, I, at every hazard and through all sorts of trial, did my best to support the Government, and to place you nearer the Government, and save and benefit Kentucky and Louisville, and will continue to do so, and if elected, will be enabled to have your claims, rights and interests fully considered and regarded by the Government of the United States.

MARO

Restoration the Work of Time.

Many men are disappointed in not finding a more rapid transformation of Southern character. They read of a great deal of bitterness yet towards the national government, of a loyalty that is simply submission to the strongest, of continued adherence to the doctrine of State rights, of a disposition to oppress and persecute the freedmen; they conclude that there is but a poor prospect that the South will ever assimilate with the rest of the country, and look forward to an indefinite prolongation of military rule, or to never-ending disorder and wrong. From this state of mind naturally comes an inclination to try rigorous measures and summary expedients.

This view of the subject is false and mischievous. We never had a right to imagine that the South would be metamorphosed merely by being vanquished by force. Human nature is capable of no such sudden change—least of all the tough stuff of American nature. We are too apt to apply Northern standards to Southern conduct—making too little allowance for the immense difference of education. With our anti-slavery principles and our inscribed reverence for the national flag, we can hardly appreciate what it costs a Southerner to acknowledge that a negro has natural rights as sacred as his own, and that his "sovereign State" has not the first claim to his allegiance. It is almost impossible for us to estimate the novelty of the situation in which the Southern race now finds itself, and the extreme difficulty of adapting himself to it. All the civil ideas, all the social habits of his lifetime may be changed! All his conceptions of citizenship of loyalty, of State dignity, of the relations of races, of the title of labor to respect, of political economy, of natural justice, of the divine ordinances, of the precepts of Christianity, must be adjusted to a new order of things, contrary to all he has ever seen or felt.

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Negro Equality.

Col. J. S. Pond, of Madison, has been making some speeches lately. In one of them, recently delivered in Lexington, and reported by the Unionist, alluding to negro equality and suffrage, he denied the charge, but would admit it, for argument's sake. He now charged them with being in favor of negro superiority, and would prove it. When the war broke out he (Col. P.) volunteered in the army, together with his three sons, two of whom had been slain by the rebels, and he himself, was wounded. Well, the war went on, and nearly all the poor men had gone in. The Government, seeing this, determined to relieve the poor men from the burden of furnishing any more men under its calls for troops, and a law passed by Congress providing for the enlistment of negroes. Well, these Conservatives raised a great cry about its being oppressive. Violating the Constitution! &c., clearly showing that they did not care how many white men were killed; but you must not touch a negro. "Oh! no!" That would interfere with vested rights! You may take as many of the 'poor white trash' as you want to. But nary nigger! White men will do well enough to stop rebel bullets but negro flesh is to valuable too be used for that purpose."

Now, said the Colonel, don't that prove that the Conservatives think more of the negro—make him, in fact, superior to the white man?

Again: In the Frankfort platform they say that they cannot see the justice in enlisting negroes when there is such a large army of white men being mustered out and disbanded. They would rather see the white man still kept in the army, away from his wife and children, than to see him mustered out and allowed to go home, and a negro substituted in his place. Was that not evidence enough to show in what light they regarded the poor white man?—and to prove that they consider the negro superior to the white man?—*Central Ky. Gazette.*

In early life, as a poor working boy, I underwent degradation and humiliation enough on account of slavery, to make me utterly opposed to it. Till seventeen I worked for \$3 to \$8 a month by the side of slaves, and wasn't as much respected by the "nigger" or the master as the "nigger" himself. The rich man may take care of himself at all times and under all circumstances, but not so the poor man. I am the poor man's friend—for the emancipation, elevation and prosperity of white labor in my native State, and that we shall have to wipe out the remains of slavery.

Coal is more plentiful in the United States—and more expensive—than in any other country.

Progress of Reconstruction in Arkansas.

Since last we noticed in these columns the progress of reconstruction in Arkansas, events have conspired favorably for the early rehabilitation of the State and the Union. The Free State Government organized in March, last year, appears now to be acquiesced in on all sides. Not one outrage has been committed within the last two months, or in other words, since the disbanding of the Trans-Mississippi Confederate forces. Nearly every county is now organized; as are also the judicial districts. Some of the courts have already been in session, and all of them will shortly be regularly held. Taxes are being as quietly collected as before the war, and civil process can be executed everywhere throughout the State.

The rebel Governor Flanagan has given in his adhesion to the regular government, and restored the State archives. There is, moreover, complete harmony between the civil and military authorities. And Gov. Murphy makes special and public acknowledgment of the invaluable aid rendered him by Gen. Reynolds, who commands the department.

The authority of Gen. Ganett is given for the recommendation, that persons who desire to emigrate to Arkansas do well to select the month of October, and especially to see to the proper place of location before definitely moving. For intending emigrants it should be noted that Arkansas is well adapted to the growth of wheat, oats, rye, corn or cotton; and, also, that the grape abounds on all hands in its native state and could be successfully cultivated. Fruit and vegetables abound, while coal, slate, iron, lead, copper and other metals are found in different parts of the State. The State is traversed by numerous streams, flourishing cities for factories and machinery, and has about 2,500 miles of navigable water courses. Lands are cheap and of unsurpassed fertility. The people are said to be anxious for capitalists and working people from the North to settle among them, and such persons may rest assured that they will be kindly and hospitably treated.

The State is so peaceable—the State Government so complete—acquiescence in, and support of all the authorities so universal, that it is to be hoped when the members from the State present themselves for admission to Congress there will be no hesitation about their reception.—*New York Times.*

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, July 19, 1865.

To THE OFFICERS OF ELECTIONS.

The purity of the elective franchise can only be preserved by a faithful enforcement of the laws governing the same. For their enforcement the officers will be held responsible.

Every free white male citizen, 21 years of age, who has resided in Kentucky two years, and whose residence has been in the district where he offers to vote for 60 days next preceding the election; and each white male citizen who, not having two years residence in the State but has resided one year in the county, and sixty days in the precinct where he offers to vote, next preceding the election, is entitled to vote; provided he has not expatriated himself and lost the elective franchise by coming within the provisions of the following act:

CHAPTER 509.

AN ACT to amend chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, entitled, "Citizens, Expatriation and Aliens."

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....AUGUST 1, 1865.

UNION TICKET!

FOR STATE TREASURER.

W. L. NEALE,
of Madison County.

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT!

FOR CONGRESS,

Gen. S. S. FRY,
of Boyle County.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

WM. H. GRAY.

Union Candidates for Congress in Kentucky.

1st District—R. M. BRADLEY
2d District—GEO. H. YEAMAN
3d District—J. H. LOWRY
4th District—MARION C. TAYLOR
5th District—L. H. ROUSSEAU
6th District—G. CLAY SMITH
7th District—STEED S. FRY
8th District—WM. H. RANDALL
9th District—SAMUEL McKEE.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

ARTICLE XIII.

"**§ 1.** Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

"**§ 2.** Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

"Approved February 1st, 1865."

We have been requested to announce D. Morris, Esq., a candidate for County Attorney.

Mr. Morris is a warm advocate for the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, and we trust will be elected.

The Constitutional Amendment vs. a Local Institution.

The second point in the objection urged against the Constitutional Amendment is that it will deprive the slave States of property in which the free States have no interest—or rather, that it is an unwarranted interference with a strictly local institution.

This objection will not stand the test of truth. Slavery is not a mere local institution, an institution that only affects the interests of a particular State or set of States and which appeals for its support and protection only to the States in which it exists.

It has always appealed to the General Government for protection and has required the passage of laws affecting the interests of the free States and forcing their recognition of and concurrence in the institution. And its requirements were always allowed.

At last, however, it grew bold enough to declare that none but a pro-slavery President should rule the nation, that the majority should not rule in the government of the Union, and it took the sword to make the assertion good. That settled its status. It was no longer in any sense a local institution, but one in whose existence the whole people were concerned.

Setting itself up to govern the people it became a national affair, and so must be treated. The people had a right to look into the character of this usurper, and upon seeing how it was determined to rule or ruin, to demand its overthrow. In a strictly Constitutional mode they are doing this.

A man's house is his castle, and the family is a strictly local institution governed by its own laws. But only so long as it is in no way interferes with the peace and quiet of the neighborhood. When it does this it becomes amenable to the public law and the disorderly inmates suffer accordingly. A man has a right to carry on what business he will—his business is a personal, local affair. But the bone-boiler or the glue-maker must see to it that the offensive stench consequent upon his work does not affect his neighbors; the manufacturer must have chimneys sufficiently high to carry off the smoke that otherwise might annoy his neighbor; or their places of business may be closed as nuisances. The general law steps in as soon as an outsider is affected. Just so is it with the institution of slavery. As long as it is kept within the bounds of the State, a neighboring State had no right to interfere with it. But just as soon as it makes its demands upon and interferes with the General Government and the will and acts of other States, just so soon do all the States have an interest in it and may move for its coining or destruction.

Slavery was at the bottom of this rebellion, entered into to effect the destruction of the Union. It was emphatically a slaveholders rebellion waged in the interests of their institution. It has from the first been a disturber of our country's peace and a continual menace to her existence. It has proved itself to be anti-republican—utterly antagonistic to the idea on which our government is founded. Thus becoming a national affair the voice of the nation is being raised against it. The Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery has been proposed. This interferes in no sense with a local institution. It is proposed for the good of the whole country, for the perpetuation of the Constitution and the Union. At the formation of the Constitution an endeavor was made to place slavery among the things that might not be touched by an amendment. But the

measure failed. Because our forefathers did not consider slavery a mere local institution and, as such, removed from the action of the people. This objection then falls to the ground. There is no force in it. The country asks the adoption of the amendment for its salvation and peace, and in so doing it does not violate or infringe upon a single right of a single State. It looks upon the interests of all the States and asks each State to regard the interests of the whole.

Conservatism.

The meaning of this term in the present canvass and the intention of the Conservative party is being more plainly developed as the canvass progresses. It does not refer to the conserving of the Constitution for the plain provisions of the Constitution are denounced as unconstitutional and the people of Kentucky are called upon to resist them. For instance, the Constitution provides for its amendment. But the Conservative party denounces this provision and call it an infringement upon the rights of the States. They appeal to the higher law—the anti-republican dogma of State Sovereignty.

They term "Conservatism" does not refer to the conserving of the Union; the great work of the Conservative party is not the restoration and the perpetuation of the Union. All their utterances prove that as between the Union and the conservation of slavery—between the Union and the conservation of State sovereignty, let slavery and State sovereignty prevail and be established, though the Union fail and perish. For instance, it is for the sake of the Union, its strength and perpetuation, that the Union party of Kentucky urge upon the people the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. How is this met? By arguments to prove that the welfare of the Union does not require this Amendment to the Constitution? No. The interests of the Union are ignored, and sneers and slanders and insolence are flung directly in the faces of the Union men of the State because they prefer the perpetuation and interests of the Union to the institution of slavery and the dogma of State Sovereignty. Removes the motto of the Conservative party from their banner, "The Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," and no one would be able to judge from a word that proceeds out of their mouths or an idea from their brains—or skulls—that they are friends of either the Constitution or the Union. Their speech would never betray them. Their "conservatism" does not apply to either the Constitution or the Union.

Is this party then sailing under false colors? Oh! no; not at all. They are "conservatives." They are working earnestly for the conservation of every principle which led to and kept alive the rebellion, for the conserving of strife between the different sections of our land, of enmity between the South and North. Listen to their persistent denunciations and maligning of the North, of the Administration, and of the Government. Why is this? It is to excite the prejudices of our citizens against the old Union, and so keep alive the hate of secessionists and their sympathizers against the government of their fathers. Their only idea, and their only purpose is to conserve the institution of slavery and the doctrine of States Rights and to array them against the Constitution and the Union. Their main task against the Amendment shews this. They say it is a violation of the rights of our sister slave States—and yet slavery does not exist in one of them. So they are ignoring President Lincoln's Proclamation, endeavoring to shew that it is of no force and that the South may hold their slaves as of old—their status is not at all affected by anything the Government has said or done. They are conserving the old hatred and the old strife that slavery and State sovereignty have kindled.

All this is meant by Conservatism in Kentucky—this is the object of the Conservative party. No one can listen to their talk, watch their actions and note who are their leaders without seeing this. And the people of Kentucky are asked to give them their support, to hoist them into power that they may carry their pernicious principles into practice and work for the conservation of all that which has well nigh effected the destruction of our country. If the country is to be saved, the Constitution and the Union preserved, the Conservative party must be defeated.

Thos. N. Lindsey—Again!

This gentleman, in a card published in the Louisville Democrat of Saturday, July 29th, denies the truth of the statements of his speech made in the Commonwealth of Friday last, as being "false and libellous, known to be so by him who made them."

We did not hear the speech of Mr. Lindsey, alluded to in our paper of last week. The article was founded upon information communicated to us by several gentlemen who did hear the speech—equally as respectable as those referred to by Mr. Lindsey in his card. And we have been told since the publication of that article, by other gentlemen who were present, and heard the speech, that we gave a correct version of it.

On last Friday night, at a public meeting held at the Court House, we believe Mr. Lindsey virtually admitted that he did play Secretary to Gen. Bragg's Provost Marshal, whilst the Confederates had possession of Frankfort. So that we were not very far wrong when we stated that we were informed that he performed the part of Assistant Provost Marshal to that concern.

There is a wide difference between Mr. Lindsey's version of his own speech, and very many of the gentlemen who heard it—and, as it has never been our purpose, knowingly, whatever may be Mr. Lindsey's opinion of us personally—to do injustice to him,

or any other human being, if he will write out that speech entire, as he spoke it, we pledge ourselves to publish it, side by side with our article, and let the public judge as between him and our informants.

Give the whole speech, with the interruptions, and what occurred between yourself and others when those interruptions took place.

Or, if Mr. Lindsey prefers it, as he says this article is "libelous," let him institute suit for libel, and our witnesses will be forthcoming.

For State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD a candidate for re-election as Treasurer of Kentucky at the August election.

Juns 6, ts.

For County Attorney.

We are requested to announce EUGENE P. MOORE a candidate for election as County Attorney at the August election.

July 4—te.

NOTICE.

BY order of the assignee of T. S. & J. R. PAGE, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the 20th day of July, 1865, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.—"To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for 'advertis'd letters,' give the name of this list, and pay two cents for advertising."

If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

"FREE DELIVERY OF letters by carriers, at the residences of owners, may be SECURED by observing the following RULES:

"1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State.

"2. HEAD letters with the writer's post office and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly.

"3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"N. B.—A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post-office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—See, 23, Law of 1863."

Bathgate, R. D. Osbin, Saml. D.
Chase, Malinda Parker, F. M.
Daniels, John P. Pullum, Miss Malinda
Floyd, Stephen Buckley, Miss R.
Green, Elizabeth Redmond, Miss Sue
Gibson, Miss Robeca Sanders, Mrs. Matilda
Hendricks, George Sanders, Miss Sarah
Hampton, Mrs. Polk Shields, Miss Maria
Hawkins, John W. Shoots, Saml. B.
Jones, Mrs. Sarah Shanks, Tilmon
Jourdan, Wm. H. Subnum, G. W.
Luvins, Miss Nancy J. Tie, Wm.
Long, Mrs. Kitty (Tie) Webster, Mrs. A. E.
Massey, S. L. Williams, Clem
Marker, Miss Emeline Williams, Miss Sarah E.
McDonald, Sanford E. D.
Persons calling for any of the above letter, will please say "advertis'd" and give date of lists Office open from 7½ o'clock, A. M., until 6½ P. M.

Aug. 1, 1865—W. A. GAINES, P. M.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

THIRD MONDAY IN AUGUST,
Court day—the following notes and ac-
counts:

LIST OF NOTES.

Bozotto, W. \$15 25
Bacon, Miss Sarah 26 60
Bacon, Miss Sarah 14 51
Brown, Orlando 14 85
Carr, G. 41 35
Chambers, Jane & Marg. 23 96
Comstock, A. G. 67 37
Craig, Will. 9 02
Curtis, Thornton M. 32 45
Cushing, Robt. 40 00
Collins, R. (Saunders' notes). 15 08
DeHoyos, M. A. 25 17
Duvall, M. M. 2 50
Empire Stock. 1 share
Flynn, W. T. 33 93
Gamble, C. G. 20 00
Goodwin, H. G. 19 40
Green, H. S. 9 90
Henderson, John 90
Hembolt, E. G. 25 23
Heras, Chas. H. 7 14
Herbert, Geo. 20 52
Jones, Thos. 15 05
Jobson, C. E. 49 61
Jiljian, John J. 35 77
Kersey, S. 64 78
King, R. H. 36 62
Kezon, J. G. 25 00
Lewis, J. M. 4 00
Leo, Will. 1 61
Leonard, Chas. G. 30 44
Link, W. R. 44 02
Lobban, E. M. 46 10
Mayhall, P. M. 12 00
Mayhall, P. M. 59 47
Marin, Lucy A. 202 27
Mechior, John C. 6 34
Milan, W. H. 23 33
Mokeo, A. R. 29 97
Major, P. U. 23 15
Neat, A (2 notes). 14 45
Phythian, Chas. E. 200 00
Phythian, Chas. G. 2 50
Phythian, John L. 164 86
Phythian, John L. (adm'r). 5 30
Peters, David A. 13 48
Russell, Robert. 4 90
Steede, R. C. 3 10
Settle, W. H. 192 52
Shannon, J. V. 12 15
Stephens, Walker 150 83
Sebree, R. B. 2 30
Todd, J. Dabney. 159 00
Todd, John M. 61 25
Theobald, T. S. 19 22
Tripolt, M. E. 132 23
Ward, G. W. 11 40
Woodson, R. K. 20 32
Young, Berry S. 200 00

ACCOUNTS DUE T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

Mrs. Jas. Monroe. \$ 1 63
Mrs. Daniel Epperson 1 00
L. S. Strick. 8 04
R. W. Scott. 35
R. H. Hyderous. 4 50
Thos. Hooper. 1 13
Fox, C. 2 35
Z. Block. 20 60
Chas. Egbert. 4 23
Mrs. Robt. S. Todd. 3 50
E. L. VANWINYLE, Secretary of State. 18 60
Attest: Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. Aug. 1, 1865—sw3m.

INTERNAL REVENUE!

U. S. Collectors Notice.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INT. REV.

Lexington, Ky., July 25, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lists of assessments conformable to the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1861, as amended by the act of March 3, 1865, have been returned to me as Collector of the 5th District of Kentucky, by the Assessor of said District for collection, the taxes assessed under said act are now due and payable.

This assessment styled the Annual List of 1865, includes the annual incomes for the year ending December 31st, 1864; Carriages, Piano Fortes, Gold and Silver Plate, and Gold Watches, for the year ending May 1st, 1866, and for Licenses running from May 1st, 1865, to May 1st, 1866.

Tax-payers are hereby notified that I will be present in person or by deputy, for the purpose of collecting the taxes herein named, at the following times and places, to-wit:

Lexington, Fayette co., August 8, to August 28, inclusive.

Nicholasville, Jessamine co., August 8, to August 12, inclusive.

Paris, Bourbon co., August 8, to August 12, inclusive.

Richmond, Madison co., August 8, to August 12, inclusive.

Frankfort, Franklin co., August 10 to August 15, inclusive.

Liberty, Casey co., August 14 to August 15, inclusive.

Mt. Vernon, Rockcastle co., August 14 to August 15, inclusive.

London, Laurel co., August 17 to August 18, inclusive.

Williamsburg, Whitley co., August 21 to August 22, inclusive.

Winchester, Clark co., August 21 to August 23, inclusive.

Stanford, Lincoln co., August 21 to August 25, inclusive.

Hanrood, Mercer co., August 21 to August 26, inclusive.

Georgetown, Scott co., August 28 to August 31, inclusive.

McKee Jackson co., August 31.

Versailles, Woodford co., August 29 to September 1, inclusive.

Bonnieville, Owsley co., September 2.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
[April 7, 1862-tf.]

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.

GOVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1862-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN.

Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1862-tf.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE. E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Office—Frankfort and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-tf.

KISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES

WERE introduced into this community by my self about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade.

Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a few assortments of CASES AND CASTETS, received since the pur chase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

W. KISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES

We have also a selected line of mortuary and keep constants on hand a full assortment of VINTNER COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either in Cases, Coffins, and every descriptive of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer a reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to

J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,

No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.

August 26, 1863 w&t/wly.

L. WEITZEL. Y. BERBERICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCERIAN TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of

Frankfort and vicinity that they have

opened a selected stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailor's business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-tf.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. Feb 12 twf.

S. BLACK.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Dark for Silk, Light Blue, Light Green, Magenta, Rose, Scarlet, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Snail Brown, Orange, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Fawn Drab.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye others, with many valuable recipes,) purchase H. W. & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Tanning. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

KOWE & STEVENS,

260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:12 A. M., and 12:30 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., and 12:20 P. M.

Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE

Nicholasville, 11:40 A. M. Covington, 6:00 P. M. Lexington, ... 12:30 P. M. Chicago, ... 9:00 A. M. Cincinnati, ... 7:00 P. M. St. Louis, 10:45 A. M.

And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through sleeping cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

H. P. RANSOM,

Gen'l Ticket Agent

March 10, 1863-tf

Jas. Wilde Jr. & Co.

FINE

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

30 WEST FOURTH STREET,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Building formerly occupied by LE BOUTILIER AND BRO.

May 15-3m.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

Residence on Washington Street, next to the Episcopal Church,

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Tooth portion in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those which are now being made, and which are giving perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a large assortment from which to select, thereby enabling him to suit each patient with the price, shade and size teeth which they may require.

All operations performed in the best style, and as far as moderate as the style of work will admit of.

Gold! Gold!

OLD GOLD of every description bought, for which the highest price is paid in Cash.

Frankfort, April 11, 1863 tf

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that WILKINS & WARREN, on the 20th of April, 1863, murdered Adams, in the county of Bath, and is now a fugitive from justice and is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Wilkins & Warren and their delivery to the Jailer of Bath county, within one year from the date hereof.

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of May, A. D. 1863, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

July 17, 1863-tf

DESCRIPTION.

About 33 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high,

weighs about 165 lbs, black hair and eyes, and has a peculiar sharp voice—long whiskers. Had on when he committed the murder military coat,

striped pants and high topped boots.

May 19, 1863-tf

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that

one Green Johnson did in May, 1863,

kill and murder John Miller, in Adair county,

near Columbia, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Wilkins & Warren and their delivery to the Jailer of Bath county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, the 9th day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

June 20-3m.

TERMS.

To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier,

twenty cents per week.

To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one year.

L. A. CIVILLI,

431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

JOHN MASON BROWN,

(LATE COLONEL 45th KY. VOLUNTEERS.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Special attention given to collection, and to the prosecution of military claims.

April 18, 1863.

EMPLOYMENT.

A MONTH—Agents wanted to sell